

April 2^y the Cour de Cassation, having examined his appeal, quashed his conviction on the ground that the proceedings ought to have been instituted, not by the Minister of War. tmt by the court-martial which he had been accused of libellio-g- This decision quite enraged the military authorities. Tlae court-martial in question became alarmed and almost shrank from taking proceedings, but pressure was put on It by General de Pellieux and others who on April 8 prevailed on its members to take the necessary action, and at tlie same time apply to the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour to strike Zola off the roll — a suggestion which tlte ineffable Drumont had repeatedly made in "La Libre Parole." When on April 11 Zola received a fresh citation, lie found that he was summoned before the Versailles .Assizes, and that only *three* lines of his famous letter, "J'Accixse," were now incriminated I The trial was fixed for May 23, on which day anti-Semites and Dreyfusites flocked to Versailles. But Maitre Labori impeached the jurisdiction of the court on the ground that Zola's offence had been committed in a newspaper printed and published in Paris, and on a decision being given against him, the Cour do Cassation was again appealed to. A further delay then ensued.

On "JMLsLj 29, however, an ignoble attack was made on Zola by a, certain Ernest Judet of " Le Petit Journal," in

which lie had been carrying on an unscrupulous campaign against the cause of justice. The attack took the form of some alleged revelations respecting the novelist's father, who was said, to have been a thief. Judet printed documents derived from somebody at the War Office — presumably Colonel Henry — which were subsequently shown to have